

THE WASHINGTON

VOL. XXVII. NO. 42

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 16, 1907.

DR. EVAN'S SUCCESS

GREAT WORK IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Armstrong seeks to develop the mind by physical as well as mental activity, and at the same time afford the pupil an opportunity to decide upon the vocational course he will pursue in life. He begins practical life in the classroom, shops and laboratory, thereby laying a foundation for some useful trade or profession and equipping himself to put into execution practical ideas.

A large majority of those who attend this school do enter the higher institutions of life and its demands the technical requirements are such that considerable time is given to general culture. If the individual becomes inoculated with the germ of intellectual awakening improvement of self and environment is a certain sequence. The results of the efforts of the school in this direction during the few years of its existence plainly indicate the correctness of its methods.

The practicals of the shops presuppose a definite amount of work having been done in the classroom, as it is from continual practical application of the theoretical conclusions that broader and more tangible conceptions of their many truths may be derived. The mathematics apart furnishing drill in reason is the laboratory for theories in logic and a basis for instruction in model making and elementary mechanics. The Physics Department offers a course in mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity, magnetism and steam engineering, the facilities at hand being ample for the application of such instruction. The electrical equipment is entirely modern and the engineering laboratory is equipped with engine indicators, steam gauges, water meters, engines, pumps, and oil-testing machinery.

The aim of manual training department is to have the pupil learn to produce while getting an educational start, as there comes a self-confidence and peculiar strength of character from the very fact of one's being able to create something. Then, again, he gets a relaxation from work that is wholly mental and incidentally secures a deal of information and discipline from the informal course of shop economics.

The course in woodwork is a continuation of the practice engaged in while attending the graded schools. Such articles as tables, chairs, bookcases, tabourets, etc., are constructed. The boy is given some latitude in original design and has some experience in the use of wood-turning and pattern-making machinery and in finishing with stains and varnishes.

Forge work embraces the study of forge construction, making of forge fires, drawing and bending, welding, tool-dressing and tempering. Various household forms are made, such as andirons, fire sets, flower stands, etc. The continuation of the course in the machine shop leads to the study of tool work on the lathe, drill press and planer. As the pupil advances he learns to cut gear, make taps, overhaul and repair machinery, construct engines and other machines and apparatus needed in shops.

Domestic art occupies a large portion of the building and has grown to be one of the most important divisions for girls. Plain sewing is succeeded by dressmaking, which includes a study of fabrics, cutting, fitting, draughting, artistic and hygienic principles of dress, harmony of color, and dyeing. The millinery section is thoroughly equipped and gives splendid concrete results.

The spirit of every Armstrong pupil is not only that of an earnest seeker after knowledge, but also that of an inquirer as to the methods to impart knowledge to others. To attain this end the course in industrial pedagogy embraces the various intellectual processes, the history of education, school management, under various conditions, and by a series of exercises it is shown that the industries may be made an interesting and vital part of the public school curriculum, lending themselves easily to educational processes and correlating with the regular work in language, history and arithmetic.

Perhaps the largest opportunity for colored youth to equip himself with a marketable education is provided in the District of Columbia by a wise and generous Congress. In addition to the splendid graded schools there is provided two secondary schools, one for purely academic instruction (The M Street High School) and one for preparing the children of the plain people for useful pursuits in life. The success of the latter institution under the wise direction of its founder, Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans, has been little short of a marvel when the opposition it encountered among the thinkers of the race, so numerous in Washington, is taken into consideration.

Despite criticism, opposition and even slander, the institution has grown in the confidence of the people of both races not only in this city but throughout the states. Its graduates may be found in the schoolrooms of the Southland, in governmental service in the machine and pattern shops of the United States Navy Yards and in domestic service of the highest kind.

In short, Armstrong is the school designed for the children of the plain people; not for those who wish to bluff their way through the world as leaders on a bare diploma and who are content to do all the thinking and acting for the rest of their race, provided the masses furnish them with food, clothing and shelter of the best sort.

THE JAMESTOWN NEGRO EXHIBIT.

With the reorganization of the committee in charge of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, the success of the remarkable and uplifting enterprise is assured. President Roosevelt and Congress have given it their hearty approval, as is evidenced by the appropriation of \$100,000 in its interest. The work is in splendid hands. The managers are all very well known and they enjoy the fullest confidence of the people of the country.

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, the chairman of the Executive Committee, has had a large experience in exposition matters, having had charge of the special Negro exhibit at Paris in 1900, and again at what would be like unto "carrying coals to a fire." The displays made on these occasions were highly creditable to the Negro and stamped Mr. Calloway as a man of rare energy, industry and resourcefulness. Mr. Andrew F. Hiley, the secretary and treasurer, is not less well known, being an expert accountant and business man of conspicuous ability. Mr. Giles B. Jackson, the director-general, has been in the harness from the beginning, and to eulogize him here would be like unto "carrying coals to Newcastle." Mrs. A. M. Curtis, the fiscal agent, will be remembered for her excellent work at Chicago and St. Louis, and in other connections helpful to the race.

The busy staff, now occupied in the preliminary work at Washington, also includes Mr. R. W. Thompson, the well-known correspondent, who is assisting as special agent; Mr. T. Arnold Hill, chief clerk; Mrs. Ruby Hughes, Mrs. John C. Keelan, Mrs. Mattie E. Tyler, Misses Frances B. Spencer, Susie R. Hamilton and Nannie B. Jackson, clerks and stenographers; Mr. W. T. Ferguson, formerly of the Census Office, as assistant accountant. In short time the headquarters will be moved to Norfolk, to be in close touch with the actual installation of the exhibit, which already gives evidence of being a distinct triumph for the race. The best people of the land are extending their encouragement, and the reports from the field agents are of the most reassuring character. Whatever may have been the view of many heretofore as to the advisability of a separate exhibit, the leaders and the masses are now a unit on the proposition that since an exhibit has been planned in the name of the race, and is to go on to completion, the only logical thing to do is for all to put their shoulders to the wheel and make it the success it ought to be.

The Negro Exhibit at Jamestown spells opportunity for the colored people of this country, and we shall be guilty of the grossest negligence if we fail to improve it to the utmost.

AN AUTOGRAPH

For The Bee.

"Sincerely yours," and just beneath, Your name. The thought then came to me,

Sweet as the first white rose's breath, "I have a friend, a friend in thee."

If this be true, and true it is, For thou art truth, thyself so true, I need no more to make my bliss As pure as Heaven's ethereal blue.

Why should I care for wealth and fame? Poor bubbles these of empty air;

From all I turn to thy dear name,

And find enduring substance there.

The world may pass and heed me not, Its sweetest smiles to others lend;

My solace is this cheering thought,

Yes, this alone, thou art my friend.

J. H. Gray.

MR. THOMPSON.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, but who has been stationed at Louisville, Ky., is now connected with the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Thompson is one of the best-known writers in this country, and a man widely known among the members of the press. Mr. Thompson is no doubt an acquisition to the Jamestown Exposition.

What I Saw And Heard

PARAPHRAGM NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE

PARAPHRAGM NEWS.

The friends of Mr. E. P. McCabe, of Chicago, sympathize with the family in the recent bereavement caused by the death of his daughter, Miss Edwina McCabe.

The speech of Mr. Carnegie, entitled "Pacific Arbitration," delivered at St. Andrew's University, Aberdeen, in Berlin, has been translated into German.

Ex-Senator James L. Pugh, who had been seriously ill at his home on R street for some time, died last Saturday night.

It is stated that there will be no color-line drawn by the Postoffice Department in the matter of colored and white railway mail clerks working together on the same cars.

The post of Fort Washakie, in Wyoming, is to be abandoned the first of next May.

Nearly the entire business district of the mining town of Preacher, Wise county, Va., was destroyed by fire last Sun-

platform in pure Southern style and among other things he said:

"In South Carolina all white women and all decent white men observe the color line. The Southerners stand today as they have since 1865—like a stone wall for Anglo-Saxon civilization."

A voice from the gallery wanted to know how the Anglo-Saxon treated the Irish.

"Wait till I'm through and I will answer you," said the Senator, but changed his mind and replied:

"The Irish have been made the victims of cruelty. I hope the time will come when they will have equal liberty with Anglo-Saxon—no more, no less. But I have not come here to discuss that question, but the negro question," he concluded.

The questioner persisted in interrupting, and there were frequent cries of "put him out! Put him out!"

"There are 9,000,000 negroes in the United States," the Senator continued.

"Their sole hope and purpose is to force upon us political, and finally social, equality with the mixture of the races. Many States had laws against the intermarriages of the races, but they were repealed. I don't know that you have such a law." (Cries of "Oh, yes we have!")

"With political control lodged in the negro's hands, what is to prevent the social equality?"

"We settled the Indian problem by driving them back and taking their land. We settled the Mongolian problem by Chinese exclusion. The same thing will be repeated with the Japanese. Then came the acquisition of the Malay with the Philippines. Did we give the Filipino a vote? We settled him in accordance with the wishes of selfish white men there, who want to exploit him. We have treated every race in the interest of the white man and it was only to the negro we said, 'Oh, come to my bosom!'

"I Abhor Slavery."

"I abhor slavery. It's dead and I'm glad of it. I'm ready for the negro to have life and liberty, but when we come to the pursuit of happiness, I am not willing for his vote to kill mine and his happiness to ruin mine."

"South Carolina and Mississippi are never going to be ruled by the black man, for history has never shown us a white race ruled by a negro race. We don't propose to break the rule in the South. Negroes in history have always been the burdenbearers. The negro has never built himself a city or a written language. If you tell me the negro is the equal of the white man I'll say that history tells you are a liar."

"They say: 'Educate the negro and he will be a white man in all save color.' No; the negro has not the moral fiber in him."

"Education won't make a white man out of the negro. Give him life and liberty and as much happiness as he can get without touching mine. We must be careful not to overeducate him. We have some whites who are overeducated."

"I've talked to you nearly two hours and hope I haven't left you so much in ignorance as you were."

"Your burden is hard enough, but it is life and death with us in South Carolina. We are resolved to transmit to our children a government where white men will rule as long as grass grows and water runs."

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. work is arousing considerable enthusiasm. The headquarters, corner U and Twelfth streets, is nightly crowded with committee men arranging for their canvas, which will be started April 7, to raise \$25,000 to secure Mr. Rockefeller's conditional offer of the same amount.

The big Men's Meetings every Sunday are productive of good results, and attended by immense crowds of men; 19 men were converted last Sunday.

Commissioner Henry B. McFarland addresses the men Sunday on the subject, "The Victorious Life." Mr. Clarence Cameron White, our violin virtuoso, will render several selections and the famous "Temple Quartette" will sing. These numbers are three exceptionally strong attractions, and the True Reformers' Hall will doubtless be taxed to its utmost capacity.

Mrs. Mary Wray, says the Seattle Republican, celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary the twenty-fifth of last month. Mrs. Wray was born in Virginia, and is the widow of Rev. R. Wray, of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wray is now residing at 3030 Midvale avenue, Fremont, Washington.

The preacher who claims that it is sacrilegious because some secret society men handle the Bible is more righteous than our blessed Lord, who ate with sinners.

READ THE BEE.

Deties The Marshall

In years gone by there never was any color line drawn at the lunch counter in the District Supreme Court House lunch room. It has only been in recent years. A few years prior to letting the lunch room out to certain classes of white people has this color prejudice and race discrimination shown itself.

Prior to the death of Justice Brolly a German woman served lunches to the court and other officials and the public, white and colored. No race discrimination ever showed itself. Justice E. M. Hewlett is no doubt the only member of the bar, colored, who has ever attempted to break up this race discrimination.

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March 6, 1907.

Hon. Aulick Palmer, U. S. Marshal.

Dear Sir:—I am forced to again complain of my treatment by the proprietor of the lunch room under the Court House. Mr. L. G. Gregory and I, both members of the bar, went to the lunch room today and gave our orders. I could hardly believe my ears when I was informed that we could not be served in the room set aside for members of the bar. In order that there might be no mistake I went to the lady in charge and she positively refused to serve us.

Will you please inform her that she cannot discriminate in this way in the court lunch room.

Very Respectfully,

E. M. Hewlett.

In reply Mr. Palmer sent the following:

Department of Justice.

Marshal of the United States,

District of Columbia,

Washington, D. C., Mar. 6, 1907.

Mr. E. M. Hewlett, 217 4½ street, N. W., City.

Sir:—

Replying to your letter of the 6th inst., I will state that the proprietress of the lunch room in the Court House has been informed that she can not make any discrimination in her service on account of color.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) Aulick Palmer,

U. S. Marshal.

In view of the above reply Mr. Hewlett went to the lunch room again and asked to be served and the answer was that she would give up the lunch room before she would serve him.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the proprietress to serve any colored member of the bar or any other colored person, the same day that Mr. Hewlett was refused and every day subsequent, certain colored members of the bar went to the lunch room and occupied seats that are set apart for them. It is also reported that a colored employee in the recorder of deeds' office severely criticised Mr. Hewlett for exercising his manhood rights and declared that he was satisfied and would continue to patronize this lunch room that discriminates against his people. Not only is it a fact that this colored individual continues to patronize this lunch room, but quite a number of colored members of the bar and certain colored clerks in the Pension Office. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the patrons of this lunch room, it is said, consist of colored people.

This lunch room is upon government property, which is sustained by all the people who pay taxes and who are citizens of the District of Columbia. While there is a sign over the door of this particular room, "For Members of the Bar Only," any white person, man or woman, is permitted to occupy a seat at the table. During lunch hour which is from 12 to 2, or little after, colored members of the bar and other colored citizens, who are seen and heard every week and Sundays in the several lyceums in this city in churches, pulpits and elsewhere preaching and speaking and denouncing race discrimination, may be seen seated at the lunch counter for colored people only. Race orators, politicians, lawyers, and doctors who shout themselves hoarse in all public gatherings where colored people are, may be seen seated at a counter set apart for them. This lunch room must either serve colored patrons in all parts or quit business, is the dictum of the United States Marshal.

"BLACKIE'S" PRINCELY LIFE.
The \$40,000 Cat Accepts Luxuries as a Matter of Course.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—All over the world are people who are interested in the welfare of Blackie, the famous cat of this city, which has inherited a \$40,000 estate, lives in solitary grandeur in a large two-story apartment, with 12 rooms to gambol in, and an attendant to care for him alone.

When his mate, Pinky, died a short time ago and Blackie inherited Pinky's share of the \$40,000 left to them both by their master, the late Benjamin F. Dilley of this city, the news was published and is still traveling.

Miss Addie Ruch, who is Blackie's attendant, and who receives a life



"Blackie, the \$40,000 Cat."

pension from the estate for caring for him, would have to engage several assistants if she put into practice all the suggestions she received in the scores of letters sent to Blackie and to her from all over the world, but she has paid no attention to any of them, and having brought Blackie up since he first opened his eyes, 16 years ago, she feels capable, she says, of doing what is best for him, and of making his life as long as it is possible for a cat to live. Already he is far older than most cats, and he seems to realize his unique position as a cat of inherited wealth, for he is stately and dignified, he does not lavish caresses upon anyone, not even his devoted attendant, Miss Ruch.

Truth to tell, Blackie, as it he does not find comfort in riches, is a rather morose animal, and takes life far too seriously. Perhaps if he had to hustle for his meals like many cats who are heard at night singing their paens of satisfaction, he might be happier.

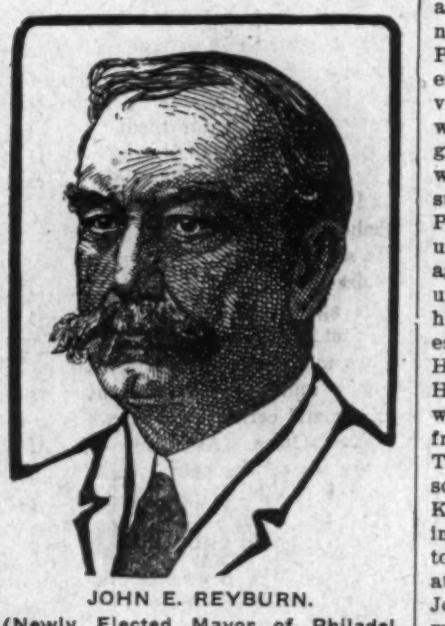
Blackie sits up at table, has shrimps, Italian chestnuts and other dainties to eat, has fur-lined baskets in which to repose, and many cozy couches and soft chairs upon which to curl.

Imagine his scorn when a letter came from a western woman saying that what Blackie needed was a couple of kittens to play with—kittens which would romp up and down the room, pull his whiskers, pursue his tail, bite his ears and claw his nose. She even offered to furnish the kittens, and guaranteed that they would give him the time of his life.

Think of the curl of his nose when came a letter from a New York woman who, preparing to go abroad with her husband for some months, wrote offering to send her cat to keep Blackie company while she was away, and suggesting that, as her cat was a well-bred and highly-cultivated animal, Blackie would be pleased. Such presumption!

MAYOR ELECT OF PHILADELPHIA.
J. E. Reyburn Has Been a Member of Five Congresses.

Philadelphia.—John Edgar Reyburn, mayor elect of Philadelphia, was born



JOHN E. REYBURN.
(Newly Elected Mayor of Philadelphia.)

New Carlisle, O., February 7, 1845, was educated by private tutor and at Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1870. He was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania in 1871, 1874, 1875 and 1876; was elected a member of the senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years in 1876 and reelected in 1880; was elected president pro tem. for the session of 1883; was reelected senator in 1884 and again elected in 1888. He was elected to congress in 1890 and was reelected to the five succeeding congresses.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,

Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.

Robert Kelser, Secretary.

R. T. Hill, Treasurer.

Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.

Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.

John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.

Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia, commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 15th day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of \$800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and in industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated \$100,000 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her residence, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.

528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit

Name of owner

P. O. Address

Remarks

.....

Value of Article

.....

GIVES BIG FARM TO NIECE.

Relatives and Church in Controversy
Over Property Worth \$50,000.

Champaign, Ill.—The village of Homer in the southern part of this county, is excited over the extraordinary gift made by Josiah Gorham, an aged resident of that place to his niece and housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Pyatt, the gift being his entire property, consisting of 320 acres of land, valued at \$175 an acre. Mrs. Pyatt will have a hard time retaining the gift, however, as Gorham's son Henry, who lives in Champaign, has filed a suit in the circuit court, charging Mrs. Pyatt with abusing the property by undue influence. It is only two months ago that the woman invited her aged uncle to come from Champaign, where he had been living with his son, to establish a home in the village of Homer, where she could care for him. He readily consented, as did the son, who, however, demanded a contract from her in regard to compensation. This was agreed to, but for some reason was never written out. Rev. O. K. Doney, a Christian minister, walked into the Citizens' bank at Homer and told the cashier, Perle Wiggins, who attended to the business affairs of Josiah Gorham, that Mr. Gorham had made over his farm to Mrs. Pyatt, who would devote a part of it to foreign missionary work in the Christian church. Wiggins communicated with the son, Henry Gorham, and the latter at once instituted suit. He will allege that the old man is incapable of attending to his own affairs, and that he did not know what he was doing.

GUN HAS PECULIAR HISTORY.

Cannon Once Owned by Russians Pre-sents Grevsone Record.

Seattle, Wash.—A gun of grevsone history is the old cannon which occupies a post on the after-deck of the tug Favorite, which piles Puget sound.

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER
725 7th Street, N. Rthwest

BETWEEN G. & H.



Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.



F-737



Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5

up.

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

rh 528

Wm. Cannon,

1225 and 1227 7th Street, N. W.

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF OLD FURI SIM WHISKEY

James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowl Members of the Metropolitan

in any square of the District of Columbia must reside in the D. C. according to that has been 75 per cent improved opinion of Corporation Council

without consent of the Health Officer of the District.

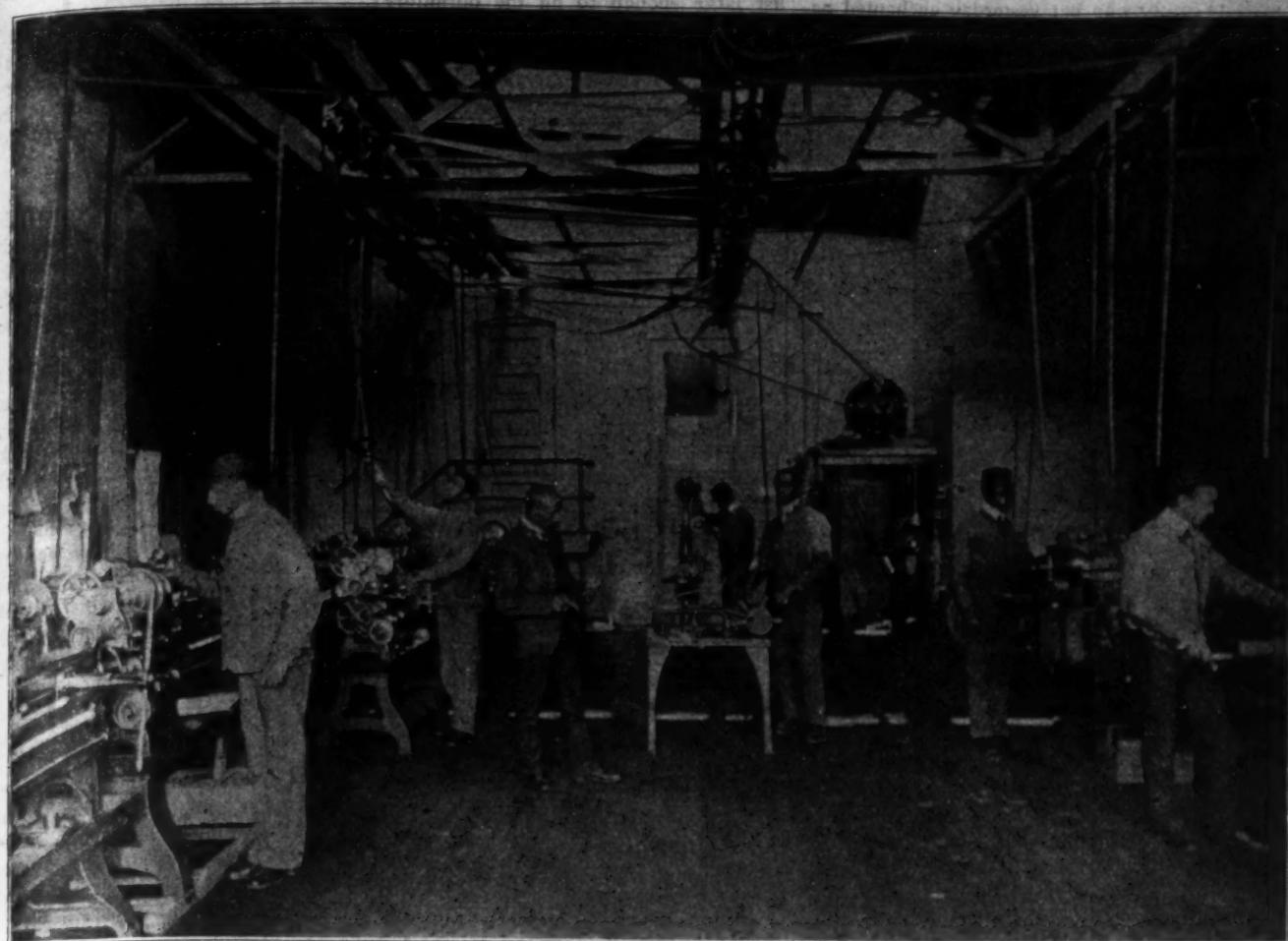
The Cathedral of the P. E. Churchman in this country. The amounts

of the D. C. will be located at St. Al-produced by him during the last year

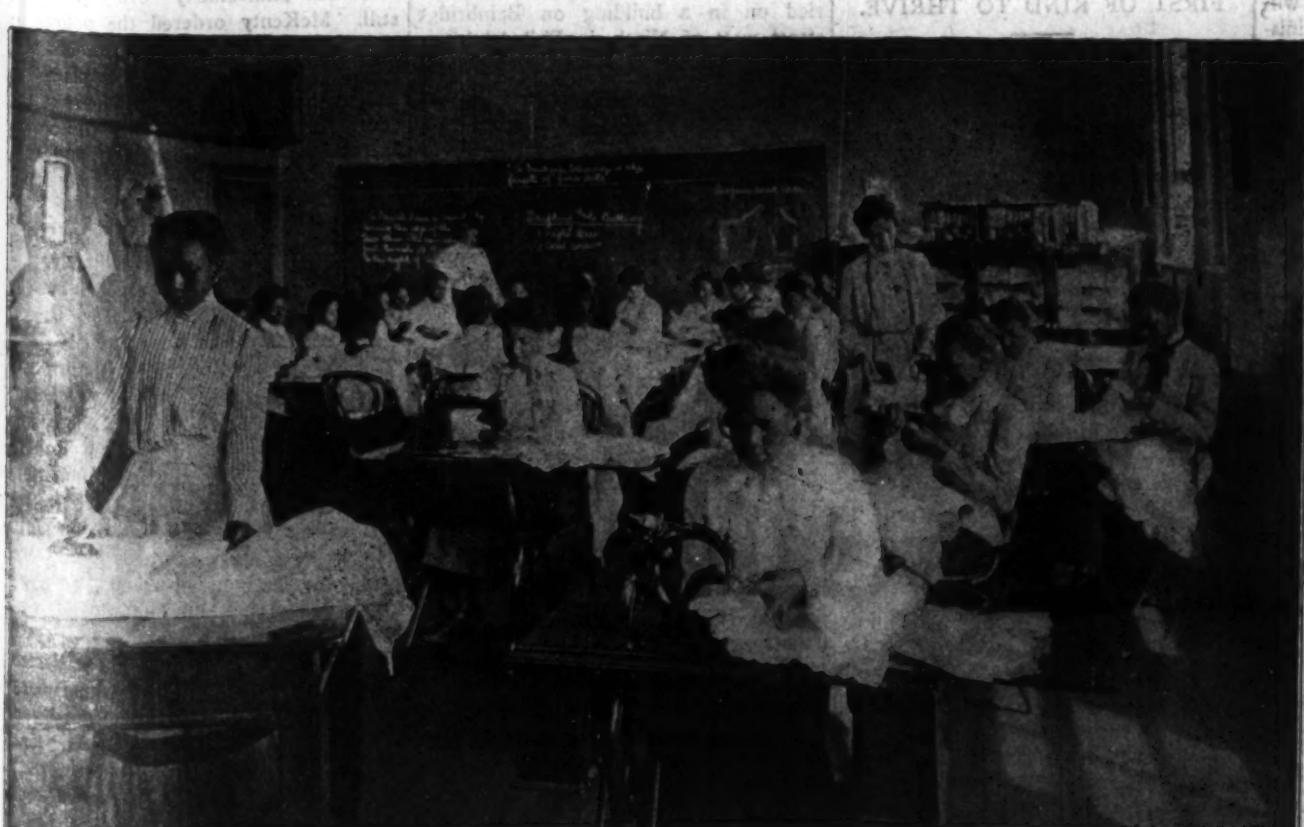
bands, on the Tenthalltown road. It was \$6,704,000,000, while the R. I. man

will be 500 feet long and of Gothic received \$2,300,000,000, if the iron man

style.



FORGING DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.



SEWING DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

DELPHIN M. DELMAS

SKETCH OF LEADING LAWYER OF THAW DEFENSE.

"Napoleon of the West Already Has Great Record in California—Has No Desire for Political Office—An Old-School Orator.

New York.—Delphin Michael Delmas was brought into the limelight of metropolitan life for the first time when he assumed active charge of the defense of Harry K. Thaw. Everything seemed to be against him. He was called upon to stay the tide of adverse circumstances that was jeopardizing the life of the young Pittsburgh millionaire. Mr. Delmas was a stranger to many details of the practice in the New York courts. First he showed his daring by ruthlessly casting aside the debris of Thaw's case and arranging a campaign of his own. Then he won a point and surprised District Attorney Jerome by introducing testimony tending to show that Stanford White had threatened to kill Thaw.

Mr. Delmas is a "Napoleon" of the west in more senses than one. Those who know him best say he rather prides himself on his resemblance to the Corsican conqueror. There is a suggestion of Napoleon in the poise of his head, his profile and the shape of his temples. His facial resemblance to Napoleon is emphasized by his habit of wearing a pointed lock of hair over his forehead, like that seen in the portraits of the French emperor. His friends in San Francisco have twitted him on a story that he was, indeed, a descendant of Napoleon. Some Californians even believe that, Mr. Delmas being of French extraction, there is some kinship between the two men. When the story



DELPHIN M. DELMAS.
(California Lawyer Who Is Conducting Defense of Harry Thaw.)

is mentioned to him, the lawyer assumes an air of gentle depreciation.

The most striking of his mannerisms are his flowing gestures and a habit of looking at a witness or into the jury box with his head bent forward and his eyes cast upward. He has a habit of holding his eyeglasses in his hand while gesturing. As he throws forward his head and turns up his eyes he raises his glasses horizontally and looks across them, forming a picture that is distinctive and striking.

Mr. Delmas is 53 years old and practiced law in California for thirty-odd years. Most of his practice has been in civil cases, and some consider him at his best in that branch of his profession. The suit which carried his fame all over the country was the contest over the millions of the late Senator Fair. He represented the contestant, Mrs. Craven, and met one of his infrequent defeats. He also defended a libel suit against Claus Spreckels and was recently sought for the position of general counsel of the Southern Pacific railway, but declined.

While he never posed as a criminal lawyer, some of his greatest victories have been won in such cases. He has had 16 clients accused of homicide, and all have been acquitted.

Mr. Delmas belongs to the Chesterfieldian type of man. His suave speech, rounded gestures and measured periods, all framed in "fine English," impressed those who have seen him at the Thaw trial. Californians said they had helped to make him famous on the Pacific coast.

The law seems to be a consuming passion of his life. Next to that he is a shrewd financier. His love of retirement has been emphasized in recent years, since a personal episode in his life made public in San Francisco. Much of his leisure was spent at his country home near San Francisco. He delights in books, and is an omnivorous reader. Political position has no allurements for him. He is in demand as a speechmaker at banquets and other public functions. On these occasions, however, his attitude is distinctly a dignified and courtly one.

To his skill in the examination of witnesses he is said to add the gift of eloquent argument, in which incisive analysis of evidence is mingled with oratory of a sort that appeals to the emotions. He belongs to the old school of orators, as distinguished from the strenuous, the casual and the colloquial speakers in the more modern fashion. Yet, as one of his acquaintances said last week: "When Delmas wants to be sarcastic his words are like vitriol in a cup of honey."

His fee, according to the estimates of eastern lawyers who know Mr. Delmas' abilities, cannot be far short of \$100,000.

WOMAN IS LAND BOOMER.

Former School Teacher Makes Success of New Vocation.

Sioux City, Ia.—Miss Ella A. Hawkins of this city is a woman who left the school room for the real estate business and has made a remarkable success of it. Miss Hawkins is well acquainted with South Dakota, having taught school in the town of Spink in that state and later been a principal in the Sioux city public schools. She became interested in real estate in a small way, and, meeting with success, she later turned her attention to large deals in Dakota lands. Her first sale was a farm at the end of a 20-mile drive in the heart of South Dakota. A year ago she went into partnership with her



MISS ELLA A. HAWKINS.
(She Has Made a Remarkable Success as a South Dakota Land Boomer.)

brother and another man, and while her duties are connected with the office in the main, she is able to go out and make a sale as quickly and with as much ease as some of the veterans in that line of work. Miss Hawkins says that the majority of her customers come from Illinois and Iowa, and her enthusiasm over the future of the Dakotas is such that she has no trouble at all in making sales.

STONE RESEMBLES SPHINX.

Odd Formation of Rock Near City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Residents of this city need not travel to Egypt to view the Sphinx, according to the imaginative admirers of the Wissahickon. Of the many curious and famous rocks found along the ten-mile length of the Wissahickon drive none is more prominent than the Sphinx-like projection near the mouth of the creek, near the spot where it empties into the Schuylkill.

Although this is not one of the most prominent points along the creek—being just below Ridge avenue where it crosses the Wissahickon, from which glimpses of it can be obtained during the time of summer leafage and a distinct view for trolley passengers during the winter months—there are few Wissahickon rocks apparently so little known. While the rock does not exactly resemble any one of the mythical creatures of the Egyptians, it has been appropriately named the Sphinx rock, and its elevated position keeps



The Sphinx on the Wissahickon.
It is prominent view from many sections of the hilly slopes further up the creek.

THE TACTFUL GIRL.

Because of What She Is, She Is Welcome Everywhere.

The tactful girl is welcomed everywhere. She is usually successful in the home, in society and business, besides being an appreciated comforter in times of trouble, and one who can enter heartily into another's happiness.

To be tactful one must be utterly free from self-consciousness and try to think only of the requirements of others. A ready listener is always welcome in all grades of society, and the tactful girl will patiently listen to the woes and ills of other people without letting them see how uninteresting they are to her, or, in return, repeating her own troubles.

What good can it do any one to divulge a family secret or failing? A tactful girl will find no interest in this kind of conversation, says New York Weekly, and will introduce a more pleasant topic. She can always keep a quiet tongue in her head when necessary, and will hesitate to spread unkind gossip.

When in company of the opposite sex, a girl will show her tactfulness by the interest which she takes in the likes and dislikes of her companion. The person who seems to delight in repeating mean and unkind gossip is not likely to become a favorite with any one; but a welcome will always be found for those who know how to take an interest in others' concerns, and to keep their own troubles to themselves, thereby always exercising tact.

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

OUR SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Cobb and Richardson made a bold and game fight, but they must admit that the Board of Education could not do otherwise. It is now claimed on the defense that an appeal will be taken to a higher court or to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The law establishing or creating the Board of Education and its duties is well defined. The court will say, if such an appeal is taken, that the Board of Education shall be the judge of the facts from which there is no appeal. If the contention of the defense is that the anonymous letter was not proved, no court of law or of equity can review the findings of the Board under the law that created the Board. If a court of law or of equity should say that it requires all of the members of the Board of Education to be present when a teacher or an officer of the schools is tried, would it not be an easy matter for one member to absent himself and thus prevent the removal of a teacher or a school officer that has violated the school law? It would be against public policy and in fact the Board of Education would be powerless to restrain any teacher or officer under it. Up to the time Mr. Cardozo was charged with having written the anonymous letter no officer in the public school had any idea of removing him. He stood well with the school officials; even Superintendent Montgomery, against whom it is alleged he made charges in the letter, had the highest respect for him and made no recommendation to the Board of Education against him. The Bee has never seen the necessity of supervising principals anyway. It has always maintained that principals of buildings had better knowledge of the teaching ability of the teachers than they had. They are useless luxuries in all schools and expensive sinecures. Our schools have always succeeded without them. Many of these supervising principals have been tyrannical and domineering over teachers. The Bee has in mind a supervising principal going over the head of a former member of the Board of Education and had a teacher appointed. Some of them seemed to have forgotten the extent of their authority. The Bee hopes that the Board of Education will recommend to the next Congress the abolition offices of supervising principals and the word assistants that is applied to the colored schools. Colored teachers do the same work as the white teachers and should receive the same pay. There is no reason that colored teachers who do similar work as white teachers should receive less

money. There should be no discrimination in servants employed by the government. All government employees who do the same work should receive the same pay regardless of their color.

THE COLORED ATTORNEY.

One would suppose that the colored attorney in the District of Columbia had some get-up about him when his civil rights are being denied him. It is a fact, however, that he remains silent when he should protest and resent an insult. Many of them do not regard the rights of one another and neither do they regard legal ethics. There is no use to talk to them about organizing because they regard such a proposition an insult. The recent action of Ex-Judge Hewlett and his manly fight against race discrimination is only a sample of how other colored lawyers act when one of their number attempts to do something. The Bee is in possession of facts in which one colored lawyer could not render his client the service he desired, so he recommended the client to another, but admonished his client not to pay the lawyer he had recommended a fee until he succeeded in doing what he had failed and couldn't do. In many instances the ethics of the white members of the bar are quite different. The white member of the bar will say if the colored lawyer cannot succeed, "come to me and I will see what I can do."

Efforts have been made in and around the courthouse to put a stop to "copping," but to a great extent it goes on just the same, to the chagrin and disgust of the court. The colored lawyer will sit and see his own rights slip from him without protest. He will stand behind locked doors and criticize his more successful brother and play the part of a sycophant when he gets a case. Many of them will not try a case without having white members of the bar associated with them. Not even a case that many students could successfully handle. In the recent lunch room episode, what do we see? We see one mainly colored attorney battling for the rights of his fellow man and others standing off criticizing him. We also see other colored lawyers patronizing the lunch room whose proprietress says that she will not allow them a seat in the room set aside for members of the bar. How can the people they claim to serve have any confidence in them or respect for them? Is this humiliating action on the part of men who practice the law never going to stop? Is this generation of colored men going to retrograde? If the colored attorney sets a humiliating and cowardly example, what is to be expected from the people they claim to represent? There are a few colored men at the local bar who deserve credit for expressing their manhood. The court has on more than one occasion condemned, criticized and expressed certain colored members of the bar who have a way of creeping in the court's private room tattling on other colored members of the bar. The court has no respect for these sycophants and indeed no one else can have any respect or consideration for such men. Every effort has been made to organize the colored attorney but without success. They always frame some kind of excuse. They can not be admitted to the white bar association, although they are amenable to the rules, laws and regulations governing that association. Many of the colored lawyers sleep at their posts and what the end will be is a question of conjecture.

WOES OF DRUNKENNESS

It must be admitted that Attorney James A. Cobb made a good speech in the Cardozo trial.

Give us a new Normal School principal, Mr. Chancellor.

Colored ladies are given a separate washroom at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Will Secretary Cortelyou investigate the discrimination in the Bureau?

Mrs. Terrell did not like the changes in the High School.

Send your subscription to The Bee.

Senator Foraker has vindicated the colored soldiers.

Foraker and Woodruff for 1908. This is a winning ticket.

If the Democrats should nominate Fred Grant, and the Republicans Roosevelt, the colored voter would say to himself that if he remained on the burning ship at sea the result would be death, and if he dived overboard the result would be the same. Well, what?

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

If Mrs. Dr. Gray will settle the question with Mrs. Terrell with 10-ounce gloves.

What kind of medal will Dr. Corrivers accept.

How long was Attorney James A. Cobb preparing his Cardozo speech. Did he have the pompadour cut especially for the occasion.

Why did the distinguished member of the bar assume the pose of Lord Chesterfield.

When will the appeal in the Cardozo case be taken.

Would it not be a better investment to purchase land in Takoma Park.

If the offices of supervising principals will be abolished.

If Mrs. Dr. Gray will have Mrs. A. M. Curtis as her second.

If the citizens of this city don't endorse the action of the Board of Education.

When will Dr. C. C. Stewart build his new hospital.

If the cages in the police court will be removed.

What colored editors will receive from the Jamestown Exposition "appropriation."

How many colored voters will vote for Mayor Dunn of Chicago, Ill.

If the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be investigated.

How many teachers will be appointed this year.

Mr. Roscoe Simmons of New York was in the city last week.

ABSIDU SIDE OF NEGRO.

From the Colored World.

It is quite funny and yet sad to see the negro working and toiling, puffing and blowing trying to impress upon the whites that there is no difference between men, that God made all equal, if he, the Negro, were given equal rights, permitted into the white people's society, etc., how nice and happy everybody would be. It is so sad to think that the Negro does not know the Caucasian whom he is trying to impress, is not aware of all this. It is his purpose to remain both deaf, dumb and blind to the petitions, prayers and complaints of the Negro. He could not be made to see any of these things with the strongest magnifying field glasses there are. I will tell you a little secret; stop howling, adopting resolutions and petitioning, just get busy with your brain and money, make no more complaints and you will soon hear your white friend and brother inquiring what has come over the Negro, they are not as funny as they used to be.

PRODUCE AND ADVANCE.

From the Negro Journal.

Editor Chase of The Bee thoroughly understands what is necessary for true "manhood rights" when he says "that a race which does no producing, creates nothing for the advancement of civilization, but does all the consuming cannot expect to receive all the rights accorded the race that has and controls everything of value."

These rights will come only in proportion as we make ourselves felt in the financial and industrial world.

REV. W. P. THIRKIELD.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., president of Howard University, will preach in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Baltimore, Md., the Rev. F. S. Williams pastor, Sunday morning, March 17. The following Monday Dr. Thirkield will address the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Baltimore, and will visit the Colored High and Training School.

SIGNOR VELOSKO.

From the Pilot.

If there is one thing above another in American life upon which the colored race has placed the indelible stamp of its personality, it is that of music. Whether in the plaintive mourn of the fettered slave, the tender refrain of the humble Christian or the rollicking strain of the plantation laborer, the Negro has in this country as never man spoke before.

Inasmuch as music is the key to the aesthetic life of a nation, and inasmuch as Negroes are the source of all American music, the individuals of that race through whom this music finds the highest expression, lay peculiar claim to the respect and gratitude of the American people.

No one has given more heavenly expression to the music which is a part of the Negro's existence than have Madame Marie Selika and her husband, Signor Velosko, who, in their tours at home and abroad a generation ago evoked the homage of the civilized world.

But there is an end to all glory, however great. The wonderful Signor Ve-

losko, who but yesterday enchanted nations with his magnificent voice, is no more. In his stead there is a decrepit and paralyzed Signor Velosko, pleading for admission to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, there to spend his few remaining days.

On Thursday evening, March 21, there will be held at Musical Fund Hall a benefit concert for this purpose. Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, of New York, assisted by some of the best talent of the race, will make this an occasion of unusual interest.

It should be regarded by every person as a duty, no less than a pleasure, to turn out on this occasion and thus show his appreciation of the great service Signor Velosko has rendered the race in placing it on a pinnacle of musical excellence.

OUR WOMEN.

From the Negro Criterion.

The colored people of Richmond and Virginia should feel proud of their women. When we say women, we have reference to those of their sex who in church or in school, in the business marts or even in the humble seclusion of the home circle, are doing something for the betterment of humanity and the general uplift of the race.

Possibly in no state in the Union can our people boast of having a woman at the head of so large an institution of learning as Virginia Theological Seminary and College; and Mrs. Hayes, the widow of the lamented President Gregory W. Hayes is filling the position held by her late husband with ability.

Where is there a Negro man in all the country, who fills the position as bank president and general secretary of a great fraternal organization with any more of ability than does Mrs. Maggie Walker, of the St. Luke organization.

GONE FROM LABOR TO REWARD.

From the True Reformer.

Mrs. Adeline Hicks, an aged and honorable woman, the mother of Ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham, departed this life on Monday, the 25th of February, 1907, after an illness of more than twelve months duration.

Mrs. Hicks was a long and patient sufferer but she was a devoted Christian and so strengthened by faith in the promises of a kind Saviour and her unshaking belief in the Christian religion was able to bear with sainted courage her many afflictions. She was dearly loved by her family circle and a host of friends. Most prominent among them all, her son, Henry P. Cheatham, showed his love and devoted affections for his mother.

Even while she was in the bloom of health he was attentive and kind to her and when old age and affliction claimed her, he took her to his home, where she was tenderly nursed and cared for. Plummer Cheatham, Jr., also showed much affection and devotion to his grandmother, when she became confined to her room he left school at Shaw University and came to her bedside to nurse and do all in his power to comfort her, where he remained until the angel of death took her away.

IN THE NORTH.

From the Guardian.

One of the colored clerks in the Boston Postoffice has been arrested on the charge of striking a white clerk. The colored clerk claims that he was insulted. The white clerk has a bad reputation for tantalizing and insulting other clerks for which he has been trounced by white clerks again and again. Just as soon as a colored clerk resents this man's insults with his fists he finds himself arrested. We await the outcome with confidence, however.

LORE THAT HAS MAGIC.

Colored Young Men and Women Grandly Transformed in School at Cheyney.

FIRST OF KIND TO THRIVE.

The Record, Phila., Pa.

Cheyney, Pa., Feb. 16.—To meet an imperative demand for changed educational ideals in the mental, physical and industrial development of colored young men and women, so that they shall be able to help lift their race, the managers of the Institute for Colored Youth purchased and remodeled the old colonial mansion property, in the midst of 117 acres here, about 20 miles from the site of the Friends' original ancient institution in Philadelphia. That was only a little more than three years ago, yet wonders have in that time been wrought in behalf of some of the most promising young people in the American colored race. After remodeling the grand old colonial mansion so as to adapt it to the purposes of offices of administration, in October, 1903, the cornerstone of Humphrey's Hall, a large fireproof building, with industrial laboratories and recitation rooms, was laid in the presence of many well-known educators. In the spring of 1904 the cornerstone of Emlen Hall, the girls' dormitory, was laid. This new plant, with its equipment, represents a large cost, all of which has been paid. In October, 1904, the reorganized Institute for Colored Youth was opened. The number of students had increased each year, until now there is a waiting

list large enough to fill the dormitory accommodations again.

Upon the urgent request of Booker T. Washington a summer school for teachers engaged in the actual work of teaching was inaugurated.

Among other things advocating a summer school here, Dr. Washington said:

"For some time I have been of the opinion that you would help the race very much by opening a summer school here. You have several very emphatic advantages in the way of providing for a summer school for our people."

The dormitory quarters of the institute were inadequate to accommodate the large number of teachers who applied for admission. Over 200 were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to equip themselves more thoroughly for their work. The summer session was continued during July, 1906.

They Must Teach Just Right.

The present aim of the reorganized work here is to give a course of instruction, both academic and industrial, that will prepare the young people for teachers of the various industrial subjects.

The courses are so arranged as to permit a large portion of the time to be given to the actual work belonging to the different subjects. For example, a girl pursuing the domestic science course who intends to become a cooking teacher has the full share of the laboratory work, classroom instruction and a year's experience in the school kitchen, where she makes out daily menus, assists in preparing and cooking the food for the school dining-room and works in the pantry and puts into practice her classroom knowledge of serving, caring for and waiting on the pupils' and teachers' tables.

It is intended that she shall not only know cooking theoretically, but that she shall know thoroughly how to prepare, cook and serve food. The school has already developed a daily menu for the year which received the commendation of hotel managers, stewardesses of boarding schools and other authorities.

The Institute for Colored Youth, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1837, is one of the oldest efforts for the education of the colored race, and it was undoubtedly the first to combine academic and industrial work in the training of the colored child. The founding of the school upon such a basis is another evidence of the foresight of the members of the Society of Friends in regard to education. So strong has the conviction become in this country that industrial education should share with academic training in the development of our youth, President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress, 1906, gives considerable space to the subject.

Founder's Design Realized.

The design of Richard Humphreys, the founder of the institute, was stated thus in his will in February, 1899: "I give and bequeath unto my friends the sum of \$10,000, having for its object the benevolent design of instructing the descendants of the African race in school and the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers."

The institute today is devoting all of its efforts to accomplish this design. Like other truly wise and benevolent educational ideas, it has run the course of development beginning with simple farm work, then leaning to suit the prejudices and misconceptions of the times toward purely academic work, then annexing the industrial, and finally standing on the firm foundation suggested by its founder of a proper combination of them both.

For over half a century the work of the Institute for Colored Youth had been an influential factor in the educational history of the colored race in the Middle Atlantic States. In 1851 buildings were erected on Lombard street, in Philadelphia, where the school was conducted until 1866. From 1866 to 1902, a period of 36 years—the work was carried on in a building on Bainbridge street west of Ninth, in Philadelphia.

Some of Its Early Workers.

During that period the institute had more than a local reputation. It was the first school in the country established and sustained by private benevolence to give a secondary training to the colored faculty, and, as a result, the first one able to furnish to the public schools established after the civil war for the colored race their first colored teachers. The excellent training received there along literary lines permitted many of its graduates to enter the professional schools that opened their doors to colored students after the war. The graduates of the institute at the close of the war took the lead in the race's development from a Government clerkship to the diplomatic service of the United States, from missionary work among the freedmen to the principal teacherships in the best colored public schools of the country, and later in the profession of medicine, dentistry and law.

Thus it has come to pass that the institution now so advantageously quartered here shelters and cultivates colored young men and women till their high character, their capacity for extended achievement can be read in their handsome faces as readily even as in their diversity of work well done.

The home life of this school is one of its strongest elements for character building. The scholar receives here all the benefits of a properly regulated and conducted Christian home, and that individual attention which is impossible in the large school.

Nicely prepared essays and speeches will not avail in this institution; the developing influence consists of the teacher's ability to actually perform, after the most approved and economic methods, the every-day activities of the housewife and the husbandman.

The school at present is in need of a larger fund to cover the running expenses, larger dormitory accommodations and an increased endowment. Booker T. Washington says: "I have followed the work being done in the school for teachers at Cheyney, Pa., from the beginning, and I testify to the fact, in my opinion, every dollar that is given will be wisely and helpfully expended. Hugh M. Browne, the principal of this institute, is one of the strongest and most useful educators of our race."



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Dr. S. M. Pierre, who is improving from recent illness, spent some days with his sister, Mrs. Thomas Quarles, at her home in New York city. The trip was beneficial.

Mrs. Carroll, the wife of Rev. T. O. Carroll, now stationed at Frederick, Md., was here last week visiting. Mrs. Carroll is looking well.

Mr. W. C. Brown and wife have returned to Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Thomas Mullen, the father of Misses Hettie and Lottie Mullen, is sick at his home with a gripe.

Among the visitors to the city this week was Rev. F. E. Pree, of Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. A. Shaw and wife took a trip to New York city.

Mrs. Mary W. Mason, of Baltimore, was here to attend the funeral of Mrs. George Gwynn, which took place last week.

Mrs. C. Carty Smith, of this city, but formerly of Charlotte, N. C., has gone to Florida, hoping to be improved in health.

Miss M. V. Warrick has returned to Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. F. Lofton, of this city, made a visit to Philadelphia as the guest of Miss A. L. Duncan.

Mr. James Hale Porter paid a visit to Altoona and spent the time looking after exhibits for Jamestown.

Remember the Met. A. M. E. Zion Church, D street between Second and Third streets southwest; Singing School Sunday, March 17, 4 p.m. Special features: "The Temple Quartette." Other silent Seats free. All welcome.

The theme of President Thirkield's address last Sunday was "A Study in Christian Sociology," suggested by a recent visit to the Tuskegee Conference and Kowaliga Institute. There was special music by the choir. Service is from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.

The Memorial Chapel of Howard University was crowded last Sunday afternoon with visitors from this city, the occasion being a "Vespers Service," to which invitations to the public through the several churches had been extended. The service embraced special musical numbers under the direction of Miss solo Vere Childers, assisted by Miss Beatrice Lewis, accompanist. The following order of service was observed: Processional hymn 610, Ward; Senses, "Call to Worship," read by the president of the University, after which the creed was recited, and prayer by the minister; "Send Out the Light," Sennod; "O rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn; responsive Scripture reading; "Hark, Hark, My Soul!" Shelly; "God that Mades Earth and Heaven," Stainer; "O Come All Ye Faithful," Novello; "Tarry With Me, O My Lover," Stainer; "He Watching over me," Mendelssohn; solo, "He Was Despised" (from the Messiah); Handel; "Holy Is God, the Lord," Mendelssohn; "Sanctus" (from St. Cecilia Mass); "Recessional Hymn 38," Hopkins.

All the numbers were very acceptably and impressively rendered by the Howard University vested choir, comprising probably forty mixed voices. A silver offering was raised, to be devoted to the expenses incident to music and vestments, as announced upon a neat program of the exercises which was distributed to the visitors at the beginning of the service, and judging from the many clinking sounds of the silver falling in the ushers' baskets, a snug sum must have been realized.

Miss Anna Smith, formerly of this city and well known in church and social circles, who removed permanently to New York, is reported to be dangerously ill in that city.

Friends of Gertrude Snowden of the Douglass Relief Association are very apprehensive as to his physical condition. It is said that the young man is gradually failing.

The Honorable George Frazier, the millionaire philanthropist of Philadel-

phia, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare of South Dakota, communed at St. Luke's P. E. Church last Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service.

Prof. Wm. T. McKinney of West Virginia addressed the Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish last Wednesday evening. The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's parish is making extensive preparations for the Grand Easter Bazaar, beginning Easter Monday, April 1, in the parish hall. When all arrangements shall have been matured, due notice will be given through the columns of The Bee. This entertainment will embrace the sale of useful and fancy articles at moderate prices, and will continue ten evenings. In addition to the sale referred to, musical and other entertainments will be given continuing about one hour, without extra charge. A number of articles will be voted for embracing handsome dinner sets, chafing-dishes, pillow-shams, solitaire diamond rings, etc.

The net proceeds of this bazaar will be devoted as far as possible to the elimination of the bonded debt of the parish. Season tickets will be fixed at twenty-five cents and single admissions ten cents. The friends and well-wishers of St. Luke's Church will be welcome and treated handsomely by a bevy of young ladies who have kindly and most generously volunteered their assistance.

Mr. Wm. H. Haynes of 11th street, has entirely recovered from the accident received by falling from the bicycle a few days ago.

Mrs. John H. Paynter of 1205 W street, N. W., is now convalescent from a severe attack of malaria.

President Aaron Russell of the Baker Relief Association, and assistant document clerk of the House of Representatives, has recovered from a severe attack of sickness and has resumed his duties at the Capitol.

Unfortunate indeed were those who failed to attend the musical entertainment given under the auspices of the trustees of the Berean Baptist Church, Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the church.

The Sunday school has decided to make the church a handsome present. Dr. S. L. Corrothers has increased his congregation in such a manner that there is scarcely any service that he does not have a large attendance. More pride is taken by the members of the church in

Galbraith, for they have always rendered their assistance with the female clubs and worked very pleasantly in that way; but they have decided since Dr. S. L. Corrothers has been there to work for themselves and have undertaken the heaviest part of the debt.

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The examinations are a severe test, the candidate's knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Greek and Latin being learned. Five of the candidates passed the last examination.

From these five it was for the selection committee to decide who should receive the scholarship. The candidates appeared before the committee, and their personal qualifications were inquired into. Character and manliness are as important as scholarship, and a preference is given to those who are popular with their fellow-students and have taken an active part in athletic sports.

It was the decision of the committee that Mr. Locke was the best fitted to receive the scholarship.

MR. COOPER OUT.

Mr. Edward E. Cooper, formerly of the Colored American, has been furloughed indefinitely from the Census Office. Mr. Cooper resigned a permanent position under the District Government to accept a temporary place in the Census Office. Now he has been separated from that department.

A THOUSAND CHILDREN WANTED.

One thousand children to be secured in ninety days.

True Reformers have arranged three Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, 1907, Bethlehem Baptist Church, opposite Douglass Hall, Anacostia, D. C., Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, will be a scene of a union meeting of all the Fountains and Rose Buds of Anacostia. Sermon by Rev. Joseph Matthews. Short addresses by other representatives.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, Sixth street between L and M streets, this city, is now closing his fifth year at the above-named church, whose administration has been remarkable.

All things considered, he has accomplished more in five years than his predecessors have in the last twenty.

Galbraith is today among the best-known churches at the Nation's Capital. A large and representative congregation is to be found there at all services.

Every department of the church is thoroughly organized and is working to make this coming session of the Conference the most successful in the history of the church.

ATTORNEY COBB.

The address of Attorney Cobb in the Cardozo case before the Board of Education last Friday evening, March 8, was eloquent and pointed. He made a strong fight for his client, and although he lost he should be complimented. Attorney Cobb has lost, and he has served his client as well as anyone could. He cannot win, and the advice of The Bee is that he is in a lost cause.

EASTER GREETING.

We are in receipt of the National Baptist Concert Quarterly Easter Greeting by Mrs. Lulu J. Lauder. The order of exercises is well planned, and if properly rendered will be both in-

teresting and instructive. The musical and literary parts are in harmony with the Easter Anniversary. We congratulate Mrs. Lauder.

MRS. ANNA MURRAY.

There is a monster petition being circulated asking for the appointment of Mrs. Anna Murray on the Board of Education.

DR. ATWOOD IMPROVING.

Dr. Atwood, a member of the Board of Education and had a very serious and painful operation performed last week, is slowly improving.

PHILADELPHIAN WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP IN FIELD OF FIFTY.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1907.—The Rhodes scholarship of the State of Pennsylvania has this year been awarded to a colored man. He is Alain Le Roy Locke, 712 South Twelfth street, this city, a senior at Harvard University.

In the provisions of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes it is stated that color or religion shall make no difference in the selection of the candidate, and Locke was chosen on his merits. There were five who passed the examinations which were held at Lafayette College on the 17th and 18th of January, and of these Locke was deemed the best fitted to receive the award.

The scholarship provides for a three-year course at Oxford University, its value being \$1,500 a year. Locke will be the first colored man to receive one of the American Rhodes scholarships.

The new Rhodes scholar is twenty-one years old. He was born in this city and was educated here. He entered Harvard University in the fall of 1904. From Harvard he will be graduated next June, after having completed the regular four years' course in but three years.

The qualifying examinations were taken by some fifty candidates. To be eligible for the examinations the candidates are required to have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their sophomore year at a recognized degree-granting university or college.

The examinations are a severe test, the candidate's knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Greek and Latin being learned. Five of the candidates passed the last examination.

From these five it was for the selection committee to decide who should receive the scholarship. The candidates appeared before the committee, and their personal qualifications were inquired into. Character and manliness are as important as scholarship, and a preference is given to those who are popular with their fellow-students and have taken an active part in athletic sports.

It was the decision of the committee that Mr. Locke was the best fitted to receive the scholarship.

MR. COOPER OUT.

Mr. Edward E. Cooper, formerly of the Colored American, has been furloughed indefinitely from the Census Office. Mr. Cooper resigned a permanent position under the District Government to accept a temporary place in the Census Office. Now he has been separated from that department.

MISS M. LIGGINS.

One thousand children to be secured in ninety days.

True Reformers have arranged three Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, 1907, Bethlehem Baptist Church, opposite Douglass Hall, Anacostia, D. C., Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, will be a scene of a union meeting of all the Fountains and Rose Buds of Anacostia. Sermon by Rev. Joseph Matthews. Short addresses by other representatives.

Sunday night of the same date at 7:30 will be another great meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Sixth street between H and I streets northeast, under the supervision of Mrs. V. H. Winslow and M. E. Washington. All the Fountains of Section No. 3 will be present. At the same hour another sermon will be preached at Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church on Twenty-fifth street between H and I streets northwest, by Rev. Theo. Williams, Phillip Gaines and Mrs. Agnes Morris Conn. All True Reformers are expected to wear their regalia. A cordial welcome is given to the many friends to visit these meetings. A number of short, spicy speeches will be made by Chief Griffin and others. More than two hundred members have been made in the District in the past thirty days.

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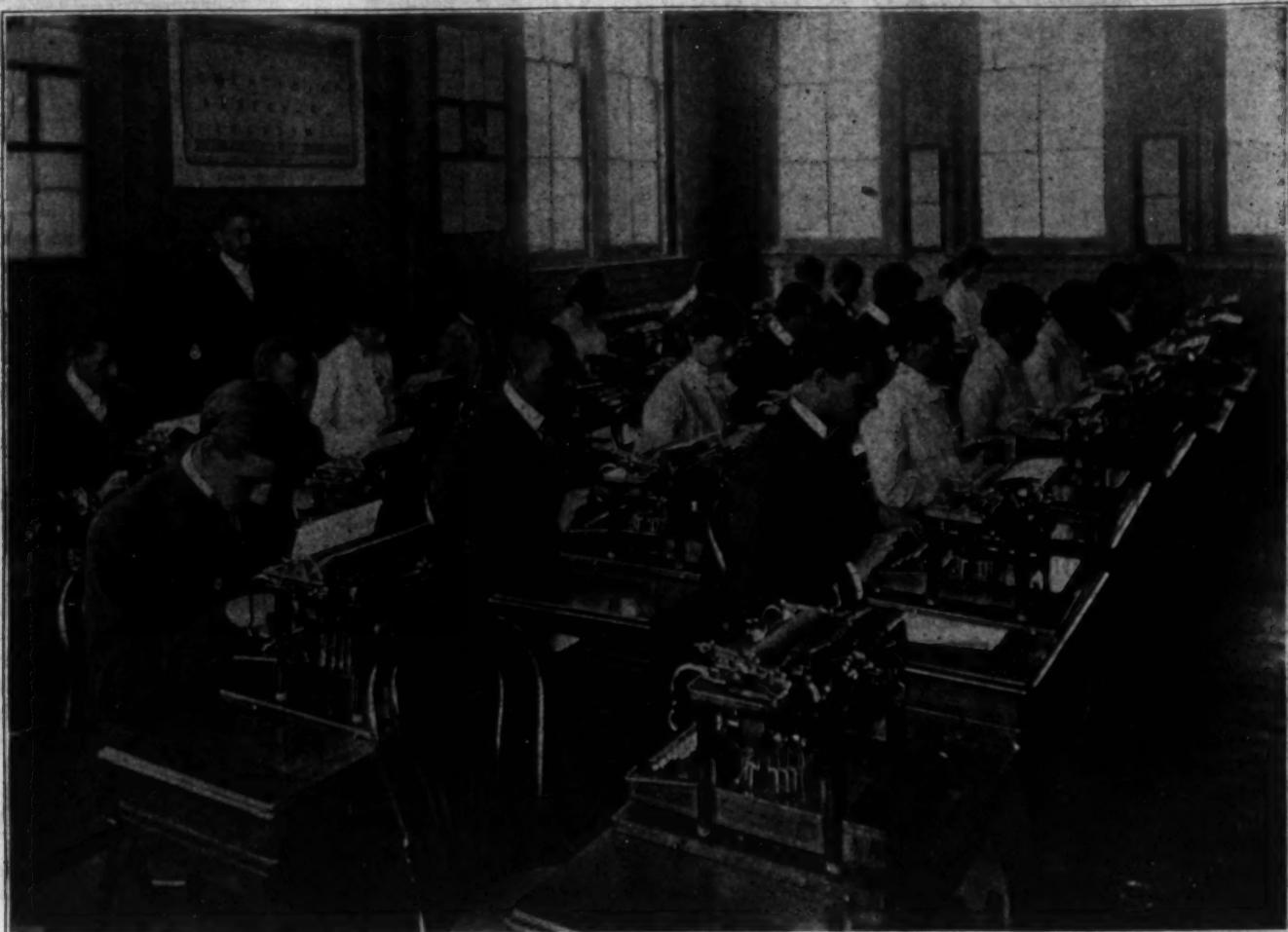
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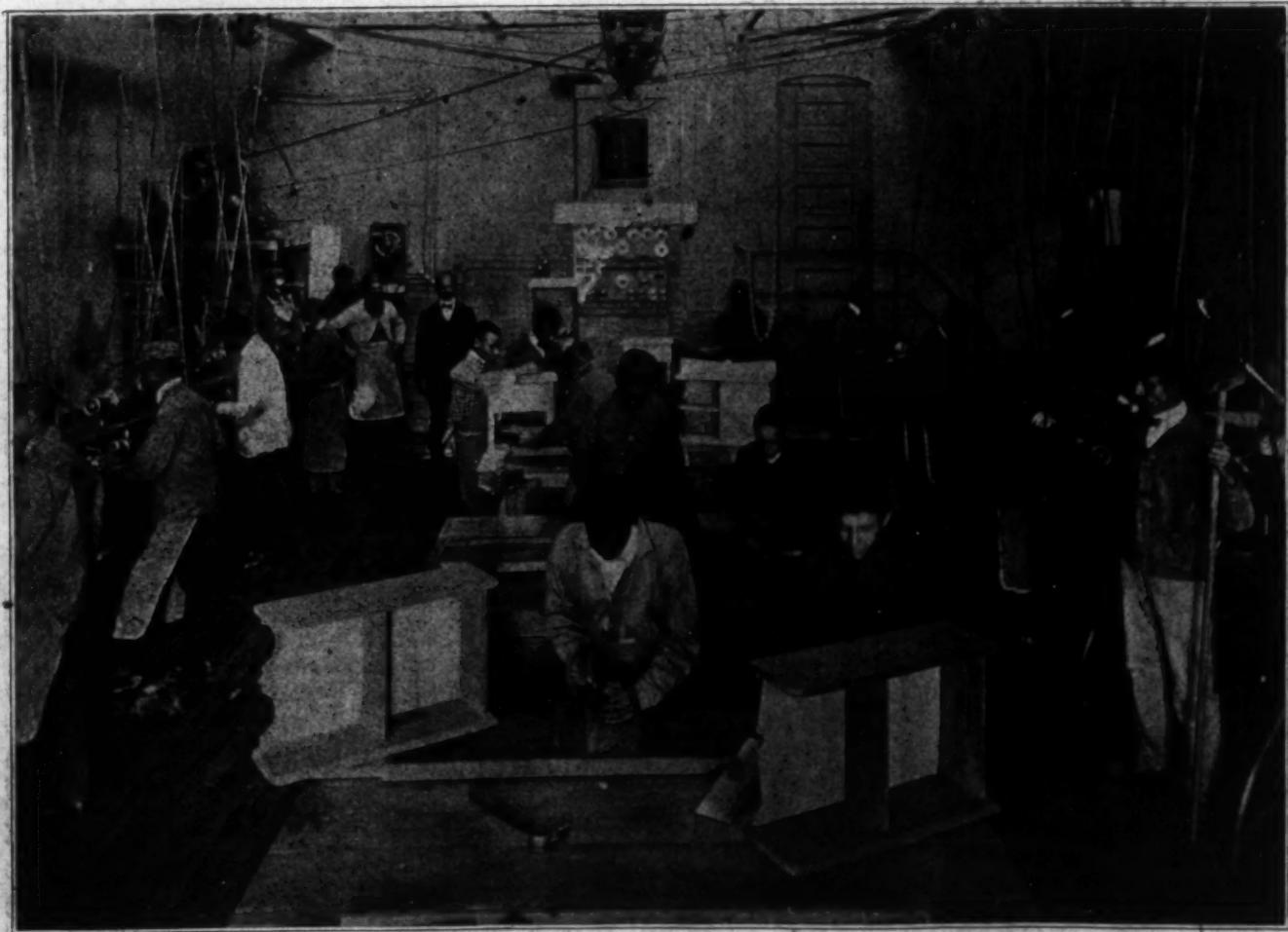
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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at \$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 for 6 months.

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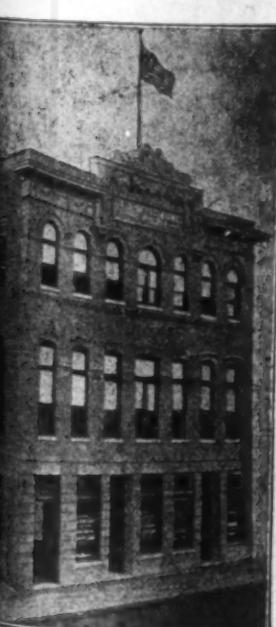
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Mary Ann Orrid, Deceased. No. 13,919, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for Letters Testamentary on said estate, by William D. Jarvis, it is ordered this 27th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Charles Orrid, of Cleveland, Ohio, and George Orrid, Henry Orrid, Harrison Orrid, Anna Evans and Martha Barnes, of Hampstead Postoffice, King George Co., Va., and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thomas Walker, Attorney.

ATTORNEYS HUGHES AND GRAY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Samuel A. Browne, Comp., vs. Eva H. Browne, Deft.; Loui Williams, Co-respondent.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of "Adultery."

On motion of the complainant, it is this 19th day of February, 1907, ordered that the defendants, Eva H. Browne and Loui Williams, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and the Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

A True Copy.

Test: J. R. Young, Clerk.

By Wm. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,142, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of George P. Taylor, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February, 1907.

Fannie E. Taylor,
50 Patterson Street, N. E.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JOHN E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Margaret Matthews, Deceased. No. 14,185, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by James L. Matthews, it is ordered this 14th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Lewis Hawkins, Lottie Brown and Joseph Porter, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Thursday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
John E. Collins, Attorney.

THE SIXTEENTH TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

From the Tuskegee Student.

This has been the great week of the year at Principal Booker Washington's civilization works. Wednesday was the great day of the year for the Negro-farmers of the vicinage; they thronged into Tuskegee from all directions, and many of them—from long distances, to their annual conference. With them were brother farmers from other states

There is no mystery about their love for these yearly gatherings and eagerness to be present at them. The conferences have changed life—the whole face of the world and look of the future—for hundreds on hundreds of the Negro farmers. Men who, when they first saw Tuskegee, didn't own an acre and lived in one-room cabins now own large, profit-yielding farms, have comfortable home, are putting money in the bank and growing in self-respect and self-reliance from one year to another. The conference is their conference—of, for, and by them, to quote again Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech—and they enjoy every minute of it. No meeting could be freer or more informal; farmer after farmer gets up, tells what he has done on his farm and is planning to do, relates any special experiences that have come his way during the year, and reports on the general condition of things in his neighborhood. The wives of the farmers are heard from—they tell about their kitchen gardens, poultry yards, and so on. Principal Washington, father of the conference, is privileged of course. Without his opening address the conference would not be itself. Except in exceptional cases, the other school principals, the teachers, all the visitors who do not farm for a living, just look on and listen.

In this year's opening address Principal Washington preached the gospel of honesty, industry, thrift, cleanliness and all-around goodness, with his accustomed vigor. Here's one of the things he said:

"Any black man who is worth his salt can build a decent house—can raise a respectable family—can secure all of the work that he wishes—can educate his children—can have freedom of religious worship—can secure and maintain the respect and confidence of his neighbors, of both races. But we must not be satisfied with what we have achieved in the past. We must continue to go forward." Here's another:

"More and more, as a race of people, we must learn to draw the line between the moral and the immoral; between the good and the bad; and we must set the standard of life among our own people high, and let them understand that we feel ourselves ashamed to associate with idlers and criminals. We must use our influence wherever possible to get rid of the large idle class that hangs about the street corners and dens of misery in our large cities.

Every year the Negro farmers, at the close of their Conference, adopt and set forth a series of "declarations;" very practical these always are, and it's a very practical man who writes them. The fifth "declaration" this year runs thus:

"es between the races, has been one of anxiety to many of us, we are cheered and comforted by the evidences that we frequently see around us that our friends among the white people, co-operating with the leaders among our people, are determined more in the future than in the past to prevent such outbursts. In order to co-operate with the forces of law and order in our several communities, we urge upon our leaders and teachers that they earnestly seek in every way to reduce the number of idlers and vagrants of our race, especially in the cities."

Yesterday, when the farmers had dispersed to their farms, the school principals, teachers and visitors specially interested in school work, gathered in Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall for their yearly Tuskegee conference. The report of what they did there has not yet come to hand, but it seems quite certain that a suggestion just made—and very earnestly urged—by ex-Governor Jelks of Alabama must have engaged their attention. Principal Washington declared war long ago against the itinerant, immoral Negro teachers. The ex-Governor tells the instructed young white men of the South that the time has come when, in the interest of their own race, they must put prejudice behind them and volunteer to teach the Negro children in the public schools.—Hartford Courant.

PROGRESS OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN LABORING CIRCLES.

The Annual Report of the International Laborers' Union, with Headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, but with subordinate lodges in all the principal cities and towns of the country, is most interesting to the members of our race.

It shows that this I. L. U. Grand Lodge was formed five years ago at a delegate convention in Chicago, Ill., mainly because of the race and craft discrimination of the labor unions of white mechanics. During the past five years this I. L. U. Grand Lodge has maintained an independent stand, with an International Charter from the government courts, which has protected the Grand Lodge at all times.

They have fought the old established unions which practiced wrongs upon our race, and as a result this I. L. U. order has grown strong and prospered. They have secured better conditions for more than 20,000 of our race, in some cases getting less hours of toil, others being increased wages, and in several instances securing both decreased hours and higher wages.

More than one million dollars has been received in increased wages for the members of this order since its formation. As this money comes out of the

pockets of the great corporations and trusts an big capitalists, it will be readily seen what an advantage it is to give this money to our people and thus put it in circulation.

This Laboring Order also takes care of its sick and distressed and pays \$100 to bury each deceased member.

Up to date they have started 403 lodges, and admitted over 34,000 members, and are increasing in strength every month and the Grand Lodge is in excellent financial condition.

There is no other society of this nature in existence, and from the way it is growing and gaining strength, it seems as though the I. L. U. Grand Lodge of Dayton, Ohio, will soon be one of the strongest laboring organizations in this country, and the only one which grants absolute protection and benefits to our race without discrimination.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NOTES

An increased force of workmen has been brought into service on the \$40,000 building, so as to insure its readiness next month. Bolling & Everett, the contractors, are reliable business men, and will "deliver the goods."

Requests for concessions are constantly coming in, and contracts will be entered into at an early date.

The press of the country is practically a unit for the exhibit, and public sentiment fully justifies the policy of placing our exhibits in a separate building—not to "Jim crow" the race, but to make sure that we get the credit due for our skill and artistic genius.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, special agent, detailed from the War Department, at Jeffersonville, Ind., has reached the city.

Mr. T. J. Calloway, chairman of the Executive Committee, is off on a Southern tour in the interest of the exhibit, his itinerary to include Nashville, Atlanta, Richmond and possibly other principal points.

The field agents are J. M. May, A. L. MacBeth, C. H. Johnson, F. D. Lee, W. E. Hope, C. H. Williamson, D. N. E. Campbell, W. W. Fisher, J. H. Porter and Robert Kelser. They are all hard at work in their districts and are sending in very encouraging reports.

The group of models, showing in-table form the development of the Negro in the arts of civilization from the landing at Jamestown to the present day, will be one of the most attractive and significant features of the exhibit. Miss Meta Vaux Warrick, the accomplished Philadelphia sculptor, has taken the matter in hand, and her reputation as an artist assures us of a piece of high-grade work. This exhibit will be over two-hundred feet long, and will be illuminated by electric lights, setting it off to marked advantage.

Set this down in large letters: The Negro Exhibit is to be and it is to be a success.

The Advance (Providence, R. I.) and The Freeman (Indianapolis) are out in strong editorial endorsement of the exhibit. New England and the Middle West are viewing with each other in support of the race's great enterprise.

The Negro Exhibit will occupy six acres of the Exposition Grounds.

Note this: The Executive Committee will reimburse all freight payments on exhibits from schools, churches, and other charitable institutions, provided the freight receipts and bills of lading are carefully retained and forwarded. Others desiring exhibits sent at the expense of the management must apply beforehand and obtain consent before shipment. Shipping labels and tags furnished on application. Address, No. 229 Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"



SO STRAIGHT KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired, consistent with its length.

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinkly, curly hair straight and smooth. Its use makes the most stubborn, tangled, kinkly, curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. The results may be obtained from one treatment 2 to 4 times.

The use of Ford's Hair Pomade prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, makes the hair grow and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and makes it strong and healthy and harmless. It is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Ford's Hair Pomade has been used since 1884 and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinkly, curly hair straight and smooth. Its use makes the most stubborn, tangled, kinkly, curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. The results may be obtained from one treatment 2 to 4 times.

Hot-house tomatoes are dangerous. Potomac poisoning is liable to follow.

It is customary by the House to give the widow of a Member of Congress the sum of \$5,000.

The new law in New Jersey provides the carrying out of the death sentence by the chair instead of hanging.

The tunnels from the Manhattan and Brooklyn sides of the East River have been joined. Trains will be running through about June 1.

The National Association of Audubon and Tuskegee Institute have each just come into possession of \$234,700 from the residuary estate of Albert Wilcox, deceased, of Delaware and Hudson Co.

Applicant (at Western newspaper office)—I'm looking for a job. I can set type and write.

Editor—Good. Just take a seat.

Applicant—Have you an assistant?

Editor—I can't tell yet. I sent him out to see a man and expect to hear a gun go off every moment—Life.

The smallest coin in circulation is the

James H. Winslow

J. D. O'Connor

Union Bar and Union Goods, only. Yellow Keystone Pure Rye Whiskey.

J. D. O'CONNOR, BUFFET.

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?

When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the sea, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbus" has.

WANTED.

At The Bee office at once, two collect-
ors. Liberal percentage paid.

Persons who desire The Bee to be continued at their residence are requested to pay the collector when he calls, or send their subscription to the office, either by check or postal money order.

Those who don't receive The Bee after this issue will know that it has been discontinued for non-payment of subscription.

George W. Murray,
Druggist.
Corner Second and D streets, S. W.

FOR RENT.

For Rent—1917 13th street, N. W.,

containing ten rooms, bath, all modern

improvements, furnace heat, in good condition; price \$37.50.

L. MELENDEZ KING,

609 F street, N. W.

FOR RENT.

Three newly furnished rooms for rent. 1742 14th street, N. W.

FOR RENT.

1316 4 1/2 STREET, S. W.

MURRAY'S.

I have made extensive purchases for the Easter holidays, consisting of fine Toilets and high-class Perfumes, and beautiful and useful articles. Just the things for Easter presents, at prices to suit my customers.

George W. Murray,

Druggist.

Corner